REMARKS

Applicants have now had an opportunity to carefully consider the Examiner's action mailed July 16, 2003. The application has been amended in response thereto. Review and reexamination is respectfully requested.

THE EXAMINER'S ACTION

The Examiner rejected all pending claims for anticipation or obviousness in view of the select teachings drawn from several cited references. In addition, several of the claims were rejected for lack of enabling antecedents and for indefiniteness. The claims have been amended to more particularly distinguish the subject invention from the teachings of the references and to correct the cited problems with respect to 35 U.S.C. § 112.

THE SUBJECT INVENTION

The subject invention relates to a watermarking scheme for paper document where under normal front side illumination (i.e., from only the one side that is being viewed) one sees a first image comprising the printed information on that side. A "back" illumination is an unnatural lighting condition for viewing printed information on a paper document. It is intended as an advantage of the subject invention that a front-lit illumination will not reveal the watermark. Accordingly, the subject invention comprises a method and apparatus wherein duplex printing on a paper document (printing the front and back sides of the document) is implemented in a manner for forming a visible watermark only upon a show-through illumination of the document. In other words, the watermark results from half tone pattern interaction between the front and back images on the document only when viewed with a back light, but the watermark is invisible upon mere front-lit illumination of either of the sides of the paper document by themselves.

THE NON-ENABLING REJECTIONS

In paragraph 1 of the Action, the Examiner comments that the specification lacks enablement with regard to "local frequency shifting", "local angle shifting", and with regard to backlit versus front-lit illuminations. Applicants question the Examiner's difficulty in this regard, particularly in regard to the detailed explanations given with respect to Figures 2a, 2b and 2c and 3a, 3b and 3c for purposes of illustrating such phase shifting patterns for halftone images. In addition, the patent application incorporated by reference at page 9 (line 18) is now a U.S. patent (U.S. Patent No. 6,252,971) in which similar phase shifting of halftone patterns are discussed. Frequency or angle shifting is just alternative spatial variations of phase shift (note page 12, lines 3-6), except instead of phase, the frequency or angle is shifted.

Concerning the objection to backlight versus front-lit illumination, applicants attach Photostats from two well-known dictionaries illustrating known definitions of "backlight", a "backlit display" and "watermark". It is well-known to one of ordinary skill in the art that in order to view a pressured watermark, one must normally hold it up so that light may be passed through the document to the eyes of the viewer. The pressured density changes in the paper result in noticable dispersion patterns causing the watermark to be seen. In the subject application, mere normal front-lit illumination will not permit interaction between the front and back sides of a duplex printed document since the front-lit illuminating light will only illuminate one side of the document.

It is believed that the application is enabling with respect to frequency and angle shifting, as well as one sided front-lit illumination versus back-lit show through illumination.

THE CITED ART

The principle cited reference of the Examiner, the '447 patent, teaches overlaying toner particle patterns but only

with respect to printing on a transparent or translucent substrate (note column 5, line 57; column 7, lines 40, 41; and, column 9, line 23). In such a case, the result of the overlay interaction will be visible not only with back-lit illumination, but also on illumination from either side (which is apparently the reason why the '447 patent does not make a point about back-lit illumination). On a perfectly transparent substrate, the result of printing on two sides is like superposing those prints on the same side. Just because the two images are printed on two sides, does not mean that the moiré from them is not visible when viewing from one side. The images printed on two sides of a transparent substrate do not have independent utility.

Similarly, the watermark embedded in the teachings of the '971 patent is visible from front-lit illumination upon the viewer looking at the image on a glancing incidence (note column 3, lines 53-63).

THE CLAIMS DISTINQUISH OVER THE TEACHING OF THE REFERENCES

The Examiner will appreciate the claims have been amended to better distinguish the subject invention as having been implemented in a non-transparent paper document wherein the printed images on the first and second sides of the document present images independently excluding viewing of the intended watermark. Only through back-lit interference of the respective images can the watermark be seen. The independent utility of the images themselves on the front and back side of the documents is distinguishable from the teachings of both the '447 patent and the '971 patent and presents the desired advantage over these methods.

All the other references cited by the Examiner have been considered but are not deemed either individually or in combination to meet the teachings of the pending claims.

Lastly, with regard to the indefiniteness problems cited by the Examiner in paragraph 2 of the Action, these problems have also been corrected in view of the Examiner's comments.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, it is believed that the application is now in condition for allowance and early notice to that effect is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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Nov. 17, 2003
Date

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On the cover: Representation of a fullerene molecule with a noble gas atom trapped inside. At the Permian-Triassic sedimentary boundary the noble gases helium and argon have been found trapped inside fullerenes. They exhibit isotope ratios quite similar to those found in meterorites, suggesting that a fireball meteorite or asteroid exploded when it hit the Earth, causing major changes in the environment. ***(Image copyright © Dr. Luann Becker. Reproduced with permission.)***

Over the six editions of the Dictionary, material has been drawn from the following references: G. M. Garrity et al., *Taxonomic Outline of the Procaryotes,* Release 2, Springer-Verlag, January 2002; D. W. Linzey, *Vertebrate Biology,* McGraw-Hill, 2001; J. A. Pechenik, *Biology of the Invertebrates,* 4th ed., McGraw-Hill, 2000; *U.S. Air Force Glossary of Standardized Terms,* AF Manual 11-1, vol. 1, 1972; F. Casey, ed., *Compilation of Terms in Information Sciences Technology,* Federal Council for Science and Technology, 1970; *Communications-Electronics Terminology,* AF Manual 11-1, vol. 3, 1970; P. W. Thrush, comp. and ed., *A Dictionary of Mining, Mineral, and Related Terms,* Bureau of Mines, 1968; *A DOD Glossary of Mapping, Charting and Geodetic Terms,* Department of Defense, 1967; J. M. Gilliland, *Solar-Terrestrial Physics: A Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations,* Royal Aircraft Establishment Technical Report 67158, 1967; W. H. Allen, ed., *Dictionary of Technical Terms for Aerospace Use,* National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 1965; *Glossary of Stinfo Terminology,* Office of Aerospace Research, U.S. Air Force, 1963; *Naval Dictionary of Electronic, Technical, and Imperative Terms,* Bureau of Naval Personnel, 1962; R. E. Huschke, *Glossary of Meteorology,* American Meteorological Society, 1959; *ADP Glossary,* Department of the Navy, NAVSO P-3097; *Glossary of Air Traffic Control Terms,* Federal Aviation Agency; *A Glossary of Range Terminology, White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico,* National Bureau of Standards, AD 467-424; *Nuclear Terms: A Glossary,* 2d ed., Atomic Energy Commission.

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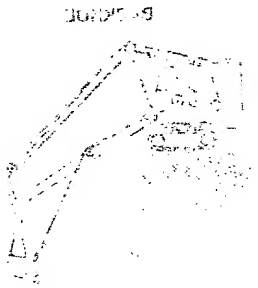

backjoint [CIV ENG] In masonry, a rabbet such as that made on the inner side of a chimneypiece to receive a slip. { 'bak,jȯint }

backlands [GEOL] A section of a river floodplain lying behind a natural levee. { 'bak,lanz }

backlash [DES ENG] The amount by which the tooth space of a gear exceeds the tooth thickness of the mating gear along the pitch circles. [ELECTR] A small reverse current in a rectifier tube caused by the motion of positive ions produced in the gas by the impact of thermoelectrons. [ENG] 1. Relative motion of mechanical parts caused by looseness. 2. The difference between the actual values of a quantity when a dial controlling this quantity is brought to a given position by a clockwise rotation and when it is brought to the same position by a counterclockwise rotation. { 'bak,lash }

backlight [GRAPHICS] A spotlight that illuminates from behind so that the subject is separated from the background; used in photography. { 'bak,līt }

backlimb [GEOL] Of the two limbs of an asymmetrical anticline, the one that is more gently dipping. { 'bak,lim }

backlining [BUILD] 1. A thin strip which lines a window casing, next to the wall and opposite the pulley stile, and provides a smooth surface for the working of the weighted sash. Also known as back boxing; back jamb. 2. That piece of framing forming the back recess for boxing shutters. [GRAPHICS] Paper strip that is cemented to a book's backbone to bind the signatures and permit space between the backbone and the cover. { 'bak,līn·iŋ }

back lintel [BUILD] A lintel which supports the backing of a masonry wall, as opposed to the lintel supporting the facing material. { 'bak ,lin·təl }

backlit display [ELECTR] An electronic display that incorporates a light source in back of a liquid-crystal or other electronic display to increase readability, especially in daylight. { 'bak,lit di'splā }

back lobe [ELECTROMAG] The three-dimensional portion of the radiation pattern of a directional antenna that is directed away from the intended direction. { 'bak ,lōb }

backlog [IND ENG] 1. An accumulation of orders promising future work and profit. 2. An accumulation of unprocessed materials or unperformed tasks. { 'bak,lȯg }

backmarsh [ECOL] Marshland formed in poorly drained areas of an alluvial floodplain. { 'bak,märsh }

back mixing [CHEM ENG] The tendency of reacted chemicals to intermingle with unreacted feed in reactors, such as stirred tanks, packed towers, and baffled tanks. { 'bak,mik·siŋ }

back nailing [BUILD] Nailing the plies of a built-up roof to the substrate to prevent slippage. { 'bak ,nāl·iŋ }

back nut [DES ENG] 1. A threaded nut, one side of which is dished to retain a grommet; used in forming a watertight pipe joint. 2. A locking nut on the shank of a pipe fitting, tap, or valve. { 'bak ,nət }

back off [ENG] 1. To unscrew or disconnect. 2. To withdraw the drill bit from a borehole. 3. To withdraw a cutting tool or grinding wheel from contact with the workpiece. { 'bak ,of }

back order [IND ENG] 1. An order held for future completion. 2. A new order placed for previously unavailable materials of an old order. { 'bak ,ȯrd·ər }

backout [AERO ENG] An undoing of previous steps during a countdown, usually in reverse order. [COMPUT SCI] To remove a change that was previously made in a computer program. [MET] Process of nullifying the effect of positive electrical potentials occurring in an anodic area in a cathodic protection system. { 'bak,au̇t }

backplane [ELECTR] A wiring board, usually constructed as a printed circuit, used in microcomputers and minicomputers to provide the required connections between logic, memory, input/output modules, and other printed circuit boards which plug into it at right angles. { 'bak,plān }

backplastering [BUILD] A coat of plaster applied to the back side of lath, opposite the finished surface. { 'bak,plas·triŋ }

backplate [BUILD] A plate, usually metal or wood, which serves as a backing for a structural member. { 'bak,plāt }

backplate lamp holder [DES ENG] A lamp holder, integrally mounted on a plate, which is designed for screwing to a flat surface. { 'bak,plāt 'lamp ,hōl·dər }

back porch [ELECTR] The period of time in a television circuit immediately following a synchronizing pulse during which the signal is held at the instantaneous amplitude corresponding to a black area in the received picture. { 'bak ,pȯrch }

back pressure [MECH] Pressure due to a force that is operating in a direction opposite to that being considered, such as that of a fluid flow. [MECH ENG] Resistance transferred from rock into the drill stem when the bit is being fed at a faster rate than the bit can cut. { 'bak ,presh·ər }

back-pressure curve [PETRO ENG] A graph used to ascertain the capacity of a natural-gas well to deliver gas into a pipeline at a sustained rate; uses data from back-pressure tests. { 'bak ,presh·ər ,kərv }

back-pressure-relief port [ENG] In a plastics extrusion die, an opening for the release of excess material. { 'bak ,presh·ər ri'lēf ,pȯrt }

back-pressure testing [PETRO ENG] Method of estimating open-flow capacity of natural-gas wells by relating a series of gas-flow rates and their corresponding stabilized pressures at the bottom of the well bore. { 'bak ,presh·ər ,test·iŋ }

back-pressure valve [PETRO ENG] A check valve installed in a natural-gas well bore to shut off gas flow while replacing the blowout preventer (used during drilling) with a christmas tree piping arrangement, which controls gas flow out of a completed well. { 'bak ,presh·ər ,valv }

back putty [MATER] The bedding of glazing compound which is placed between the face of glass and the frame or sash containing it. Also known as bed glazing. { 'bak ,pə

back radiation *See* backscattering; counterradiation. { ,rād·ē'ā·shən

back rake [DES ENG] An angle on a single-point turning tool measured between the plane of the tool face and the reference plane. { 'bak ,rāk }

back range [NAV] A range (distance) measured astern, particularly one used as guidance for a craft moving away from the objects from which the distance information was derived in forming the range. { 'bak ,rānj }

back reef [GEOGR] The area between a reef and the shore. { 'bak ,rēf }

back-reflection photography [CRYSTAL] A method of studying crystalline structure by x-ray diffraction in which photographic film is placed between the source of x-rays and the crystal specimen. { 'bak·ri'flek·shən fə'tag·rə·fē }

back resistance [ELECTR] The resistance between the contacts opposing the inverse current of a metallic rectifier. { 'bak ri'sis·təns }

backrope [NAV ARCH] 1. Either of two ropes or chains on a sailing ship, extending aft from the lower end of the dolphin striker to each side of the bows. 2. *See* cat. { 'bak,rōp }

back-run process [CHEM ENG] A process for manufacturing water gas in which part of the run is made down by passing steam through the superheater, thence up through the carburetor, down through the generator, and direct to the scrubbers. { 'bak ,rən 'präs·əs }

back rush [OCEANOGR] Return of water seaward after the uprush of the waves. { 'bak ,rəsh }

backs [MIN ENG] Ore height available above a given working level. { baks }

backsaw [DES ENG] A fine-tooth saw with its upper edge stiffened by a metal rib to ensure straight cuts. { 'bak

backsawing [FOR] A method of converting timber in which the growth rings meet the face in any part of an angle less than 45°. Also known as bastard-sawing; crown-cut; sawing; slash-sawing. { 'bak,sȯ·iŋ }

backscatter gage [ENG] A radar instrument used to measure the radiation scattered at 180° to the direction of the incident wave. { 'bak,skad·ər ,gāj }

backscattering Also known as back radiation; backwave; backwave tering. [COMMUN] Propagation of extraneous signals by F- or E-region reflection in addition to the desired ionospheric scatter mode; the undesired signal enters the antenna through the back lobes. [ELECTROMAG] 1. Radar echoes from undesired target. 2. Undesired radiation of energy to the rear by a directional antenna. [PHYS] The deflection of radiation or charged particles by scattering processes through angles greater than 90° with respect to the original direction of travel. { 'bi ə·riŋ }

backscattering thickness gage [ENG] A device that uses a radioactive source for measuring the thickness of material

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2. a person skilled in rowing, etc.; an oarsman.

wa'tĕr-măn-ship, *n.* 1. the work, business, or skill of a waterman (sense 1).
2. skill in rowing, etc.; oarsmanship.

wa'tĕr mar'i-gōld, an aquatic plant, *Bidens beckii*, having dissected submerged leaves.

wa'tĕr-märk, *n.* 1. a mark indicating the rise and fall of the tide; a water line.
2. in papermaking, (a) a mark in paper produced by pressure of a projecting design, as in the mold, during manufacture: it can be seen when the paper is held up to the light; (b) the projecting design that produces this.

wa'tĕr-märk, *v.t.*; watermarked (-märkt), *pt.*, *pp.*; watermarking, *ppr.* 1. to mark (paper) with a watermark.
2. to impress (a design) as a watermark.

wa'tĕr mead'ōw (med'), a meadow so situated that it can become overflowed with water from an adjoining stream.

wa'tĕr meas'ūre (mezh'), a former measure for articles brought by water, as coal, oysters, etc. This bushel was larger than the Winchester measure by about three gallons. [Brit.]

wa'tĕr meas'ūr-ĕr, an aquatic hemipterous insect; a skater.

wa'tĕr-mel'ŏn, *n.* 1. a large, round or oblong fruit with a hard, green rind and juicy, pink or red pulp containing many seeds.
2. the vine on which it grows, *Citrullus vulgaris*.

wa'tĕr mē'tĕr, an instrument that measures and records the quantity of water flowing through a pipe, etc.

wa'tĕr mil'foil, any one of several aquatic plants of the genus *Myriophyllum*.

wa'tĕr mill, a mill whose machinery is driven by water.

wa'tĕr mint, the bergamot mint, *Mentha aquatica*, a European herb which grows in wet places and furnishes a perfumers' oil.

wa'tĕr mīte, any aquatic insect of the family *Hydrachnidæ*.

wa'tĕr moc'ça-sin, 1. a large, poisonous, olive-brown viper with dark cross bars, related to the copperhead and found along river banks and swamps of the southern United States: also called *cottonmouth*.
2. any of several harmless water snakes resembling this.

wa'tĕr mōle, 1. a desman; any mole of the genus *Myogale*.
2. same as *duckbill*.

wa'tĕr mon'i-tŏr, a large aquatic lizard of the family *Varanidæ* or *Monitoridæ*.

wa'tĕr mŏn'key, an earthenware vessel, globular in shape and with a straight, vertical neck, used in tropical countries for holding water.

wa'tĕr moth, a caddis fly.

wa'tĕr mō'tŏr, any water wheel or water engine; particularly, any small motor using water under pressure for driving light machinery, as folding presses.

wa'tĕr mouse, a beaver rat.

wa'tĕr myr'tle (mĕr'), same as *water gum*.

wa'tĕr net, a species of green-spored algæ of the genus *Hydrodictyon*, which has the appearance of a green net, composed of filaments enclosing pentagonal and hexagonal spaces.

wa'tĕr newt, any aquatic newt; a triton.

wa'tĕr nut, one of the large edible seeds of plants of the genus *Trapa*; a Singhara nut.

wa'tĕr nymph, 1. in Greek and Roman mythology, a goddess having the form of a lovely young girl, supposed to dwell in a stream, pool, lake, etc.; naiad, Nereid, Oceanid, etc.
2. a water lily of the genus *Nymphæa*.
3. any plant of the genus *Naias*.

wa'tĕr ōak, 1. any of several American oaks.
2. an oak, *Quercus nigra*, of the southeastern United States, found mainly along rivers, streams, etc.

wa'tĕr ōats, a species of water grass; Indian rice.

wa'tĕr ō-pos'sum, the yapok of South America.

wa'tĕr ŏr-dēal', a form of ordeal in which water is the testing medium.

wa'tĕr ŏu'zel, a bird, *Cinclus aquaticus*; the dipper.

wa'tĕr ox, the water buffalo.

wa'tĕr pad'dà, a toad, *Breviceps gibbosus*, found in South Africa.

wa'tĕr pārs'nip, a plant of the genus *Sium*; particularly, *Sium sisarum*.

wa'tĕr pārt'ing, same as *watershed*.

wa'tĕr pär'tridge (-trij), the ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. [Dial.]

wa'tĕr pen'ny-wŏrt, the marsh pennywort.

wa'tĕr pep'pĕr, 1. the smartweed, *Polygonum Hydropiper*.
2. same as *waterwort*, sense 1.

wa'tĕr pē'wit, an aquatic pewit; a phœbe.

wa'tĕr-pheas'ant (fez'), 1. same as *pintail*, sense 1.
2. the Chinese jacana, *Hydrophasianus chirurgus*.
3. the goosander, *Mergus merganser*.
4. the hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*.

wa'tĕr-phōne, *n.* an instrument for observing the flow of water or detecting leakage in underground pipes; a hydrophone.

wa'tĕr pi'et, the water ouzel: [Scot.]

wa'tĕr pig, 1. same as *capibara*.
2. a fish, the goramy.

wa'tĕr pil'lăr, a waterspout. [Obs.]

wa'tĕr pim'pĕr-nel, 1. a small plant with oblong leaves and white, pink, or blue flowers, generally found along the edge of brooks; brookline; brookweed.
2. the common pimpernel.

wa'tĕr pipe, 1. a pipe for the conveyance of water.
2. a waterspout. [Obs.]
3. a kind of smoking pipe in which the smoke is drawn through water; a hookah.

wa'tĕr pip'it, the titlark, *Anthus aquaticus*.

wa'tĕr pitch'ĕr, 1. a pitcher for holding water.
2. any of a number of plants of the order *Sarraceniaceæ*, of which *Sarracenia purpurea*, or sidesaddle flower, a plant growing in marshy places in North America, is the type. They take their name from the form of their leaves, which somewhat resemble pitchers.

wa'tĕr plant, 1. any plant living entirely below water or sending up stems and leaves to or above the surface.
2. any plant able to grow either on land or in water.

wa'tĕr plan'tāin, an aquatic plant of the genus *Alisma*; particularly, *Alisma plantago*, the common water plantain, having large, heart-shaped leaves and small, usually white, flowers.

wa'tĕr plāte, a plate with a double bottom filled with hot water to keep food warm.

wa'tĕr plat'tĕr, same as *victoria* (the water lily).

wa'tĕr pŏ'a, the reed meadow grass, *Glyceria aquatica*.

wa'tĕr pock'et, a small hollow or basin caused by the action of water, as a water hole in the bed of a stream which runs erratically or a bowl at the base of an embankment or bluff over which water rushes during a flood. [Dial.]

wa'tĕr poise, a hydrometer.

wa'tĕr pō'lō, a water game played with a round, partly inflated ball by two teams of swimmers, the object of the game being to pass or take the ball over the opponent's goal line.

wa'tĕr pōre, 1. in botany, a pore in the epidermis of some plants through which water is sometimes expelled.
2. in zoology, an orifice which constitutes the exterior mouth of a water tube.

wa'tĕr-pot, *n.* a vessel for holding or conveying water; a watering pot.

wa'tĕr pow'ĕr, 1. the power of running or falling water, used to drive machinery, etc., or capable of being so used.
2. a fall of water that can be so used.
3. a water right or privilege owned by a mill.

wa'tĕr pox, chicken pox; varicella.

wa'tĕr priv'i-lege, the right to use running water to turn machinery.

wa'tĕr-prōof, *a.* impervious to water; so firm and compact as not to admit water: as, *waterproof* cloth, leather, or felt.

wa'tĕr-prōof, *n.* 1. waterproof cloth or other material.
2. a raincoat or other outer garment of waterproof material. [Chiefly Brit.]

wa'tĕr-prōof, *v.t.*; waterproofed (-prōft), *pt.*, *pp.*; waterproofing, *ppr.* to make waterproof, as cloth, leather, etc.

wa'tĕr-prōof'ing, *n.* 1. the process of making waterproof.
2. a composition for making proof.

wa'tĕr pūrs'lāne, a red-st... plant found in watery or mu...

wa'tĕr quāil'm (kwām), pyros...

wa'tĕr rab'bit, the swamp h... *lticus*, found in the lower val... sippi.

wa'tĕr rad'iah, a species ... *Nasturtium amphibium*.

wa'tĕr răll, 1. the common ... *Rallus aquaticus*.
2. the European gallinule.

wa'tĕr ram, a hydraulic ram

wa'tĕr rat, 1. any of several ... that live on the banks of st...
2. an American muskrat.
3. a water-front thief or ...

wa'tĕr răte, a rate or tax ... water.

wa'tĕr rat'tle, the water ra...

wa'ter rat'tler, the diam... *Crotalus adamanteus*, found ... near water.

wa'tĕr reed, a coarse kind of ... *Arundo*, growing in wet pl...

wa'tĕr rē-sĕrve', in Austral... to reinforce streams which ... water supply.

wa'tĕr-ret, *v.t.* same as *wat...*

wa'tĕr rice, a kind of grass:

wa'tĕr rock'et, 1. a pl... *Nasturtium*; water cress.
2. a kind of firework to ... water.

wa'tĕr-rōlled, *a.* smooth as ... rolled in the water and wo... gravel, *etc.*; as, *water-rolled*

wa'tĕr rōse, the water lily.

wa'tĕr-rot, *v.t.*; water-rott... rotting, *ppr.* to cause to ... water; as, to *water-rot* hem...

wa'tĕr sāil, a small sail so... a studdingsail or driver t...

wa'tĕr sap'phire (saf'ir), ... *d'eau*,] a deep-blue, tra... iolite, sometimes used as

wa'tĕr-scāpe, *n.* [from wa... a view of a body of water; ... containing such a view;

wa'tĕr scor'pi-ŏn, a vore... of the family *Nepidæ*; th... tinguished by a long, b... end of the abdomen.

wa'tĕr screw (skrū), a... spiral vanes placed on a... inside of a casing: a mod... Archimedean screw.

wa'tĕr sēal, a body of w... prevent the flow or esca...

wa'tĕr sen'green, same ...

wa'tĕr sĕr'pent, a sea s...

wa'tĕr-shed, *n.* 1. a ri... land dividing the area ... rivers or river systems.
2. the area drained by ... tem.

wa'tĕr-shīeld, *n.* 1. a ... plant having floating ... neath with a jellylike s...
2. any of a number o... with roundish leaves or ... cut leaves below.

wa'tĕr-shoot, *n.* 1. a s... root or stock of a tree.
2. a wooden trough ... from a building.
3. in architecture, a ...

wa'tĕr shrew (shrō), ... oar-shaped feet: the c... cies is *Crossopus fodiens*... species is *Neosorex pa...*

wa'tĕr-sick, *a.* not f... cause of too much wa... irrigated to excess.

wa'tĕr-side, *n.* the ma... of water, as a river, l...

wa'tĕr-side, *a.* 1. of ... side.
2. living or working ...

wa'tĕr sil'vĕr-ing, ... similar to that used in ...

wa'tĕr-skin, a sack m... and used to hold drin...

wa'tĕr skip'pĕr, any ... which skips about ... water.

wa'tĕr sky, a dull, ... reflection of the se... water when observed